

NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD COURTLANDS

Mrs. Hagaman-Lindsay Also Free After Final Hearing in Police Court.

PAPERS SERVED IN ATTACHMENT SUIT

Escape of Dr. Flower Left Nothing Tangible Upon Which Others Could Be Restrained—Hope of Great Catch Shattered in a Day.

BECAUSE the police were unable to prefer a specific charge against any of the people supposed to be connected with the confidence games alleged to have been operated by Dr. R. C. Flower, Mrs. Horace Courtland and Charles E. Courtland were released from custody yesterday morning. Despite the unremitting efforts of the police to bring the gang to justice, every member of it is free. Though there is absolutely no doubt in the minds of the men who have been spending sleepless nights on the case, the papers are implicated in the many wild schemes of Dr. Flower, for the lack of evidence at the critical moment all of their labors have been set at naught.

Suit Against Hagaman Woman.

In spite of the fact, too, that Mrs. Courtland and Charles Courtland, four days in prison, seem just now to be in better plight than Mrs. Lindsay-Hagaman-Delabarre, whom they were at first supposed to have victimized.

Soon after her departure from the Police Court yesterday morning, she was served with an attachment of \$1,000 for debts alleged to have been contracted with the Lichenstein Millinery Company, of New York. The company is represented by Messrs. Coker & Pickett, and Mr. Gilbert Pollock will continue to act for the affairs of Mrs. Hagaman. This is the name used in filing the attachment. It is known that the woman has ample property here with which to satisfy the debt, and Mr. Pollock says that he thinks he can effect a quick adjustment.

Scene in Police Court.

Much gallantry characterized the opening moments of the fiasco in the Police Court. Mr. Pollock figured as the star, and got the reputation early in the game. As the results show clearly, he romped in first with the rest of the field trailing hopelessly behind. A moment after the names of Mrs. Horace Courtland and Charles E. Courtland were called, the woman entered from the back of the court, and posed confederate from the pen. Both were shabbily dressed, the latter looking particularly seedy. Mrs. Hagaman was not then present. Justice Crutchfield at once called for her and she was escorted from the chief's office. She took her seat behind the bar with her counsel and the prisoners.

Inasmuch as Attorney George E. Wise had previously been retained as counsel for both Mrs. Hagaman and the Commonwealth, it was deemed better, in the absence of the Commonwealth's attorney, to have some one in his place. Accordingly, Justice Crutchfield called Mr. Louis O. Wendenburg, to act in that capacity. Mr. Wise explained the situation to the satisfaction of the court before Mr. Wendenburg took the case for the Commonwealth.

As the Courtlands were held on the charge of being suspicious characters, as soon as the case was called Mr. Pollock arose.

"I presume the police have a warrant," he said, "and I would like to see it before the case continues."

There was silence for a moment, and then each of the detectives and the chief admitted that they could prefer no specific charge. Major Werner at length declared that he had no evidence to hold the Courtlands, and that he would not take the responsibility upon himself. Mr. Pollock and his clients smiled at this and the other side looked very much at sea.

As the case was called, Justice Crutchfield read a recent opinion of the Supreme Court that no man could be convicted on the charge of being a suspicious character; that before the case comes to trial the accused must be charged with some specific crime. He explained that in this particular case he was not familiar with what evidence might have been secured, so the charge, if there was one, would have to be made by the police. After some discussion, all of the attorneys agreed with the chief, and the case was dropped.

Richardson then came to the front and suggested that it was within the province of the justice to hear the evidence on one side privately, and then get out the warrants himself. Justice Crutchfield said that he would do this, and that he would not take the responsibility upon himself. Mr. Pollock and his clients smiled at this and the other side looked very much at sea.

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(Continued on Sixth Page.)

PLANS FOR GRAND OPERA

Mr. Hammerstein Gives Out Program and Artists for Season.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Oscar Hammerstein announced today his completed plans for the coming season at the Manhattan Opera House. The subscription books for the season of 1908-'09 will be reopened at the Manhattan Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The price of each box remains at \$4,000 for the subscription season of eighty performances, the Saturday night subscription price being \$1,000 additional. The Manhattan Opera House will open the night of November 9th with the presentation of "Tosca" with Labia, Renaud and Zerkoff in the principal roles. On Wednesday, November 11th, Hammerstein will give a sumptuous production of Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" with Gertrude Lawrence as Delilah and Calmar as Samson.

For this performance Mr. Hammerstein will use the entire choral strength of the Manhattan Opera House and the orchestra will be increased to 100.

Richard Strauss' "Salome," Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," Jan Block's "Princesse d'Auvergne," and Massenet's "Griseleide" will follow in quick succession. Mary Garden will assume the tenor role in the "Jongleur de Notre Dame" in the original production of no female voices. The roles of three monks will be taken by Renaud, Gilbert and Duffran.

Tetrazzini and Melba.

When Mme. Tetrazzini returns to the Manhattan from her successful London season at Covent Garden she will add to the list of artists which she has already known here, the operas "The Star of the North," Barber of Seville, "The Daughter of the Regiment" and "Sonnambula."

Melba will make her debut for the coming season about the middle of December in "Othello" with her as Desdemona; Senello will sing Othello. Mr. Hammerstein announces that his repertoire in French for this season will be: "Salome" and "Mellande," "Loulou," "Contes d'Hoffman," "Griseleide," "Princesse d'Auvergne," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Marsch," which Mr. Hammerstein claims as his exclusive property. "Samson and Delilah," "Les Prehens de Perles," "Faust" and "Carmen" will also be included.

These operas are to be sung in Italian: "Othello," "Faust," "Aida," "Loulou," "Contes d'Hoffman," "Griseleide," "Princesse d'Auvergne," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Marsch." The repertoire in French for this season will be: "Salome" and "Mellande," "Loulou," "Contes d'Hoffman," "Griseleide," "Princesse d'Auvergne," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" and "Marsch."

The Artists Engaged.

Melba, Tetrazzini and Mary Garden will be Mr. Hammerstein's principal sopranos for the coming season, and the mezzo-soprano and alto parts are announced as follows: Labia, Esplanade, Agostinelli, Tancredi, Zerkoff, Ponzetti, Zepilli, Severina and others. The tenor parts will be sung by the following: Zerkoff, Ponzetti, Zepilli, Severina and others. The tenor parts will be sung by the following: Zerkoff, Ponzetti, Zepilli, Severina and others.

Opera Pantomimes.

It is believed that the season will consist of a series of pantomimes, which may be called "Opera Pantomimes." The pantomimes, never before undertaken on a grand opera stage, are an experiment of the management. The first of the series will be "The Forty Thieves." Their principal charm, Mr. Hammerstein said today, is to consist in the grand orchestral accompaniment, the accompaniment of the three noted pantomime artists, Odette Vallier, Cecile Karff and others. The pantomimes will be produced when the opera season is over. The pantomimes will be produced when the opera season is over.

COMES HOME TO SPEAK

Consul Griffiths Returning to Take Part in Campaign.

LONDON, September 12.—Le Griffiths, United States consul at Liverpool, sailed for New York today on the steamship Mauretania for the purpose of participating in the presidential campaign. He says he will travel 10,000 miles and make fifty speeches in the next few months. He will be in the United States for the next few months.

SLASHED ACROSS THROAT

Mystery Shrouds Wounding of Woman at Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 12.—Cynthia Norman, a white woman about thirty-four years old, is in a dying condition at her home, five miles from this city, as a result of a slash across her throat, extending almost from ear to ear. Much mystery surrounds the crime as to whether it was an attempt at suicide or murder.

FRANK BENNETT A SUICIDE

Depressed by Domestic Trouble, Financial Loss and Ill Health.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Financial difficulties and bad health caused Frank B. Bennett, one of the best known hotel managers in the country, to commit suicide this morning. He shot himself in his room on the seventh floor of the Hotel Gotham, on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, of which he had formerly been manager. He sent a bullet into his right temple, staggered to the door, pressed the electric button twice, and when a bell boy responded he found Bennett sitting in a Morris chair, a bullet hole in his temple, and a revolver lying on the floor. Bennett was breathing faintly and was unconscious before a physician could reach his side.

(Continued on Second Page.)

HIS FRIEND DEAD, CROUCH ENDS LIFE

Well-Known Writer and Wall Street Character Commits Suicide.

HAD LOST HIS MONEY AND IN ILL HEALTH

Had a Checkered Career, Fought in Both Union and Confederate Armies, and Led Successful Fight to Overthrow Jay Gould.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, September 12.—Fifteen minutes after he learned of the suicide of his friend, Frank Bennett, at the Hotel Gotham this afternoon, George Crouch, a newspaper writer and soldier of fortune, was found dead from a self-inflicted bullet wound in a room in the Hoffman House, which had been his home for more than a quarter of a century.

The room in which Crouch killed himself was the room in the suite on the ground floor, occupied as offices by Miller & Company, members of the New York Exchange. Crouch entered the Miller offices about 2 o'clock, Milton J. Rosenberg, manager for Miller & Company, was eating his lunch in the restaurant at the time. Herbert Harris, a retired business man from Orange, N. J., was in the office, however, and with him Crouch had some conversation. Crouch was so nervous that Mr. Harris told him he must calm himself. Crouch replied that he was despondent and could not help being nervous.

Heard Crack of Pistol.

Then he passed into the inner office and shut the door. Almost immediately afterward Mr. Harris heard the crack of a pistol, and throwing open the door of the inner room he saw Crouch lying on the floor with blood flowing from a hole in his right temple. A smoking revolver lay on the floor beside him. Death was instantaneous.

For months past the deceased had been suffering from kidney trouble. He was warned some time ago by a physician, Dr. O'Hanlon, that unless he cured himself he would be driven to suicide. It is believed that despondency caused by disease was the cause of his act. He had suffered the loss during the summer of the little money he had saved.

Fought Under Garibaldi.

George Crouch was born in England sixty-five years ago. Nearly forty years ago he made his first visit to New York. Originally Crouch was an artist, and it was there that he was a number of oil paintings with his brush in the Wall Street section.

When Italy was struggling for liberation he joined the Italian army under Garibaldi, and though very young, was made a captain. He received a medal from King Victor Manuel for his gallant bravery at the siege of Capri. During the Civil War he was successfully a Confederate soldier, a blockade runner, and finally a soldier in the Union army.

At the close of the war he entered journalism, and later became the editor of two Wall Street publications, "The Lamb" and "The Deal."

Crouch quit journalism to go into the financial game. In the early seventies he was more or less closely associated with Jay Gould and John D. Rockefeller. Later he became hostile to Gould. He was then American representative of the English syndicate of Erie stockholders, who tried to overthrow Gould. The success of their attempt is said to have netted Crouch a small fortune.

He said he had lost money in other Wall Street deals, but he never able to hang onto his earnings. He continued in Wall Street operations up to last fall, when the panic cleaned him out. He was for years virtually a prisoner in James R. Keene. At the Hoffman House was said that when Crouch was unable to pay his bills Mr. Keene settled for him. Crouch numbered among his acquaintances many of Wall Street's well-known men. Crouch is said to have operated for Addison Cramack, Charles P. Wheeler, Russell Sage, Washington E. Conner, James R. Keene, and others.

Was Popular With All.

Of pleasing personality, with a vast fund of information, and the ability to tell a good story, Crouch was popular with all who knew him. He was full of interesting reminiscences, and never lacked an audience when he chose to talk. His death removes one of Broadway's most picturesque figures.

On September 24, 1906, Crouch was arrested upon complaint of Edna Griffith, of No. 415 West Thirtieth Street, who accused him of failing to provide for her child. Crouch was unable to get his business affairs straightened out, and he spent the night in the West Thirtieth Street Hotel. He denied the woman's charges, and said his arrest was an attempt at blackmail.

(Continued on Second Page.)

NOT CARRY HOSTS IN PROCESSION

English Premier Directs Elimination of Ceremonial in Interest of Order.

TEN THOUSAND MEN JOIN IN CRY OF 'SHAME'

Announcement by Archbishop of Change of Plans and Reasons for It Greeted With Groans. Government Made to Show Its Hand in Matter.

LONDON, September 12.—The agitation by the extreme Protestants against the procession to be held to-morrow in connection with the Eucharistic Congress has apparently ended with forcing the government's hand. The announcement that Premier Asquith had intervened in the matter, and that as a consequence there had been some modification of arrangements, was made to-night at a mass-meeting in Albert Hall, where it caused an uproar. The meeting was exclusively for men, and it was attended by about 10,000.

As soon as Cardinal Vanutelli, the papal legate took the chair, Archbishop Bourne arose and said he had received a communication from Premier Asquith on Thursday, deprecating Sunday processions and advocating its abandonment. The speaker then was greeted with groans and cries of "Shame" by the assemblage.

Best to Eliminate It.

Archbishop Bourne continued that he had replied to Mr. Asquith that he could not bring a private intimation, whereupon the premier answered that the communication was purely confidential and must not be published. The archbishop insisted that if a change in the proposed program was necessary Mr. Asquith must take the responsibility of making a public request. The premier replied that in the government's opinion it would be better in the interest of order and good feeling that the proposed ceremonial, the legality of which was open to question, should not take place.

Archbishop Bourne stated that he had replied to the premier that he had no objection to the procession, but he had to the view with all the elements of an ecclesiastical ceremonial would be eliminated. The procession of cardinals and bishops will walk in court dress, and expect the government to honor them with courtesy.

Have It in Cathedral.

The archbishop added that the ceremonial procession would be held within the cathedral walls, and that the benediction would be given to the multitude from the balcony of the cathedral. He exhorted the people to loyally accept the arrangement and with dignity and self-respect to witness as a loyal Englishman, felt that it was his duty to conform to the public expressed wishes of the constituted authorities, but he was not prepared to submit to the bigoted dictations of a few extremists. He pressed the hope that all the people would come to honor the representative of the Holy See. "Though not permitted," he said, "to carry our divine Master with us, I trust that all present, by a solemn protest, will make not only of the cathedral, but of the whole Westminster, one great sanctuary of the Blessed Sacrament."

Appraised by the Pope.

During the course of the meeting a message was read from the Pope expressing the greatest satisfaction at the successful inauguration of the congress, and protesting against the actions of the bishops and clergy who had contributed "to the lowering of the success of this solemn manifestation of Catholic faith among the English people."

The Eucharistic Congress is the largest meeting of Roman Catholics in Great Britain since the Reformation, and nearly 3,000 ecclesiastics from all parts of the world are gathered in London. Besides the clergy there are many of the Catholic laity here, citizens of France being in the majority. Crouch is said to have operated for Addison Cramack, Charles P. Wheeler, Russell Sage, Washington E. Conner, James R. Keene, and others.

Little Danger of Trouble.

A most unforeseen result of the congress is the religious feeling it has caused. Judging from the number of letters which have poured into the newspaper offices from Protestants, considerable feeling exists among certain numbers of members of the established Church that the Church of Rome should have chosen London for such a meeting. They apparently regard it as a move on the part of Rome toward the conversion of the English. On the other hand, the Protestants are urging that the visitors be given the fullest exhibition of English liberality and toleration.

The danger of unpleasant scenes during to-morrow's procession does not appear to present to the very great, but there are a few rabid spirits here like the members of John Kensit's Anti-Ritualistic League, who do not hesitate to try to break up services in their own churches when they disagree with them. The same danger may attempt an outbreak to-morrow.

MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS AROUSING MUCH INTEREST

LONDON, September 12.—Interest is increasing in the Moral Education Congress, which will open shortly at the University of London. It is believed that the taking over by the State in many countries of the schools hitherto under the direction of the church emphasizes the need of such a congress to discuss "The New International Standards of Life and Duty." The United States, England, France, Russia, Holland, Spain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Roumania and Belgium will be represented. Booker T. Washington will make a plea for the people of his race.

WEATHER.

Fair.

NEW QUARTERS FOR POST-OFFICE

Three-Story Temporary Structure to Be Erected at Seventh and Franklin.

PLANS APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

Negotiations Concluded—Work to Begin Within Next Few Weeks—Federal Officials to Occupy Same Building Until New Post-Office Is Built.

AFTER years of toil and worry and confusion work is shortly to begin on a new Federal building for Richmond, negotiations having been completed yesterday morning for a temporary structure at Seventh and Franklin Streets. The deal has been under advisement for several months, and has not only been consummated, but the plans have been drawn for the temporary structure, and approved by government officials.

Within the next six or eight months all the Federal offices will be quartered in the new building, and the tearing down of the old one started. The sum of \$300,000 has been appropriated for a new Federal building here, and Congress, at its last session, set aside a sum sufficient to cover the expense of the proposed temporary structure.

A lease has been effected by Mr. William C. Schmidt with the United States government for the rental of property at the southeast corner of Franklin and Seventh Streets, on which site there is to be erected a modern building, the lower floor and basement to be used exclusively by the Post-Office Department, the second floor for revenue and other Federal purposes, while United States district judges and other officers will occupy the third floor. This building will front 153 feet on Seventh Street and 78 feet on Franklin Street.

Much Negotiation.

The question of temporary quarters for the Richmond post-office has been a mooted one for the past nine months, during which time there has been considerable discussion with the different property owners and the government by Mr. Schmidt and his agents, Messrs. J. A. Connelly & Co. The location and the accommodations demanded by the government, together with the limited amount allowed for the department for rent, necessitated the erection of a building which could, at a small cost, be converted when vacated into business property. Mr. Charles K. Bryant has designed such a building, and has decided to meet these conditions, with a view of converting it into seven stories, fronting on Seventh Street, and varying in size from twenty to twenty-five feet front, while the upper floors would make ideal rental for business purposes.

Mr. Schmidt is now in Washington in connection with this transaction, and could not be seen. Mr. Connelly declines to state the amount of rental or the estimated cost of the building. He is understood, however, that it is considerably in excess of \$100,000.

Big Business Deal.

This matter is of great importance, bearing as it does on the business, industrial and real estate interests of the city. It is a deal of considerable importance, bearing as it does on the business, industrial and real estate interests of the city. It is a deal of considerable importance, bearing as it does on the business, industrial and real estate interests of the city.

Alarm Over Peace Speech.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) COPENHAGEN, September 12.—The Danish Cabinet has resigned. This Cabinet has been in office since January 1908.

It was stated a few days ago that Albert, Minister of Justice, confessed his embarrassment at the negotiations at Copenhagen, and that his resignation of the Cabinet, of which he had been for some time the dominant member.

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HOLDS THAW IN CONTEMPT

Referee Issues Certificate of Failure to Appear.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 12.—Upon the application of W. C. Boyd, a lawyer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., referee in Bankruptcy William D. Blair today issued a certificate stating that Harry K. Thaw had failed to appear at the hearing of his creditors in this city last Friday, after having been summoned to do so. The certificate of Referee Blair, which practically holds Thaw to be in contempt of the United States court, was only granted after Attorney Boyd had gone through every legal formality required by the referee. It is now believed that Mr. Boyd will file the certificate in the United States court and ask for a rule to force Thaw to come to Pittsburgh and show cause why he should not be punished in contempt. This will probably be done next week.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST ONE-ARMED NEGRO AT SUFFOLK

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) SUFFOLK, Va., September 12.—Police Chief Briley today arrested James Hicks, a one-armed negro, accused of murdering a white man in Santa Carolina. He will be held for identification.

Religious Bureau for Suicide Priest. (Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) ROME, September 12.—Contrary to custom, the Pope has ordered the removal of the priest, Castelle, who committed suicide last Friday, to have a religious burial. This act of His Holiness has been regarded as an attempt to organize a civil funeral for the priest as a pretext for a hostile demonstration toward the Vatican.

SUICIDE TO AVOID WEDDING

Parental Objection Over Difference of Faith Leads to Tragedy.

FAITH LEADS TO TRAGEDY

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PITTSBURGH, September 12.—Engaged to be married to Miss Kate Jack, a beautiful young woman of this city, Andrew Klonan II., grandson of the first partner of Andrew Carnegie, and a pioneer steel manufacturer of this city, died at Mercy Hospital this afternoon from the effects of a pistol wound. As first it was thought he had been murdered, but later the police abandoned this idea, and are satisfied that he killed himself on the eve of his wedding because he was a Catholic and his fiancée a Protestant, and that his relatives objected to the match.

Miss Jack is a beautiful young society woman of this city, and a niece of Joseph J. Chappau, of this city, with whom she has made her home for some time past. Ever since their engagement was announced there has been opposition on the part of the family of young Klonan because of the differences of their religion.

The wedding, however, was to have been celebrated next Tuesday, and last evening Klonan went to call on his young woman. He spent the entire evening with her, and they discussed their coming wedding fully. Klonan left the Chappau home on Etheridge Street at 12:30, and afterwards went to the University Club on Grant Boulevard. How long he remained there is not known. While a policeman was returning home from duty he found Klonan lying in the bushes along the road. At the Mercy Hospital, where he was taken, it was stated that he could not live but a few hours, and his relatives were summoned. His mother and sister arrived before his death, but his father reached the hospital after life was extinct.

Miss Jack is completely prostrated, and could give but little evidence to the police. She declared, however, that her father had left the house in splendid spirits.

MANY RUINED BY ALBERTI

Fifteen Thousand Families Reported to Have Lost All.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) COPENHAGEN, September 12.—The embassador of the United States to Denmark, Alberti, the former Minister of Justice, has staggered all Denmark from the King down. Alberti had been the dominant member of the reform government since 1901 and Denmark's principal idol. His career of crime commenced fourteen years ago, when he assumed his entrance into political life. He was practically regarded as the country's dictator at the time of his retirement seven weeks ago, when all possible honors were heaped upon him, including the honor of knighthood.

Then, producing a writ for bonds of the value of \$2,500,000, he signed two bank checks. Then the former minister quietly continued: "Look at these two signatures: they were for fourteen years, exceeded \$5,000,000, the bulk of which was lost in speculation in South African mining stock operations and Wall Street securities. More than 40,000 people are directly affected by his defalcations, and a factor of 5,000,000 are indirectly affected. It is stated that the King is among the heaviest losers, while the treasury lost about \$500,000."

Danish Cabinet Resigns.

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BRYAN SPEAKS TO THOSE WHO TOIL

Addresses Crowd of Farmers in Afternoon and Labor Men at Night.

DENIES THAT HE ASKED THE AID OF HEARST

Declares There Has Been No Conversation Between Them Which Could Be So Construed.

Foraker and Taft to Speak From Same Platform.

CUMBERLAND, MD., September 12.—Farmers and laborers from three States—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland—were addressed here by William J. Bryan to-day and to-night. His first speech was in the afternoon to the farmers, and the second, principally to laboring men, largely miners. In both instances the Democratic candidate reiterated his views concerning Mr. Taft and his attitude toward the Republican platform. The trusts, publicity of campaign contributions, guaranty of bank deposits and the labor question were discussed at length. Mr. Bryan's remarks being substantially those delivered yesterday in his speeches in Ohio and at Wheeling, W. Va.

Talks to Farmers in Sun.

The afternoon speech was made under a blazing sun, whose rays beat pitilessly down upon the speaker and the great crowd which stood in the City Hall plaza to hear him. A woman directly in front of the platform was overcome by the heat. Mr. Bryan, observing her illness, suspended his remarks, and waited until she had been taken away before resuming.

Arriving here at 8 o'clock in the morning in his special car "Olivett," Mr. Bryan was at once taken in hand by Mayor Kean, John Keating, John Brophy and other prominent Democrats. A program of entertainment had been provided, and the Democratic candidate, after breakfast, was taken on a long automobile ride over the city and the surrounding country. No speech-making was indulged in on the trip, but on the return Mr. Bryan held a reception on the porch of the hotel. The arrangements for his visit also included an opportunity to rest up from his arduous work of the week. Mr. Bryan spent the night at the hotel, and left for the program, and slept for a couple of hours.

Talks to Labor Men.

The largest gathering was to-night, when the Democratic candidate, in talking to the morning men, pointed out to the Denver convention had done for them in promising remedial legislation affecting the laboring man's status. His remarks were roundly cheered.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Democratic National Committeemen John T. McGraw, of West Virginia; former Governor Jennings, of Florida; Secretary Rose and the correspondents, left here at 9:40 o'clock to-night for Deer Park, where they will be here until Sunday night. Mr. McGraw, Mr. Bryan is expected to meet Henry Gassaway Davis, former Democratic candidate for Vice-President, with whom it is presumed Mr. Bryan will confer on political topics.

Hearst's Statement Will Permit Himself to Be Drawn Into Any Personal Discussion with William R. Hearst in Connection with the latter's statement, made in Atlanta last night and again to-day, that Mr. Bryan had asked the support of Mr. Hearst in the presidential campaign, promising to return his support.

Mr. Hearst in 1912. "There is nothing to say," said Mr. Bryan to the Associated Press representative, "except that the statement of Mr. Hearst is absolutely false in every particular. I met him at his home in New York, and he said to me, 'Cox, some time last fall or winter, but at neither place, nor anywhere else was there any conversation which by any possibility could be distorted into such a proposition.'"

TAFT AND LABOR VOTE

Mr. Powderly Assures Him Conditions Are Better Than Some Have Assured.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CINCINNATI, OHIO, September 12.—Mr. Taft talked over the attitude of labor toward his candidacy to-day with Oscar Straus, Secretary of Labor and Commerce, and Terence V. Powderly, chief of the Bureau of Information and Distribution of Labor, at Washington. Mr. Powderly told Mr. Taft that the outlook for the Republicans, as regards the labor vote, is much brighter now than it was a few weeks ago. The campaign of education which the Republicans have been carrying on has been effective, and the laboring man, so Mr. Powderly told the candidate, is beginning to appreciate the fact that a restoration of business confidence through the election of Mr. Taft means more work and prosperity for him. In Mr. Powderly's opinion the labor vote will be divided at the normal proportion of about 60 per cent. Democratic to 40 per cent. Republican.